

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,
Received up to 29th May, 1889.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 23rd May, publishes an article communicated by Nawáb Muhammad Umar Ali Khán of Basoda, who, referring to the desire of the Russian Government to invade this country sooner or later, makes the following proposals for the consideration of the British Government:—*First*, the British Government should strengthen its friendship with the Porte, which is an inveterate enemy of Russia. In that case, when the Russian Government invades India, it will have to keep three or four lakhs of troops on the Russo-Turkish frontier, with a view to prevent the Turkish troops from entering Russian territory. *Secondly*, the British Government should occupy Seistan, Yagistan and other such places, and establish a British cantonment there, so that British influence may be increased in Persia and the Shah may not be induced to side with the Russian Government. *Thirdly*, Herat should be occupied, a strong British force located there, and railway extended up to that place. If the Amír of Kabul be likely to be displeased with the occupation of Herat, he may be granted some territory on the north-west frontier in

Circulation,
550 copies.

return. The presence of British troops at Herat would also tend to keep Persia in check. *Fourthly*, the British Government should redress all the just grievances of the people. Obviously, the contentment of the people is necessary for the preservation of peace in the country. *Fifthly*, the increase of the army and navy, and the extension of railways are advisable; and the writer is glad to notice that the Government has already directed its attention to those matters. All classes of natives should remember that their interests are identical with those of the British Government. They have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters. With reference to the offers of aid made by the Nizam and other princes, the Government has advised them to maintain a portion of their forces in a state of efficiency. This is as it should be. The people in British India should establish an Anti-Russian Association in every district, whose members should make speeches in condemnation of Russian rule and raise money from public subscription, which should be devoted to the protection of the country against a Russian invasion. Moreover, they should apply to the Government to be enlisted as volunteers, and should endeavour to obtain information about the Russians. The writer was to leave Bombay on the 18th May for Europe, and intends to pay a visit to Russia for the purpose of collecting information.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 26th May, observes that the supporters of Home Rule for Ireland will be glad to learn that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is of opinion that the demand is based on a sound principle and should be complied with. Hence His Royal Highness appears to be a very liberal-minded prince, and it may be assumed that he shares the views of Mr. Gladstone and other British statesmen in respect of the grant of self-government to this country too.

Circulation,
429 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 25th May, does not understand why no public rejoicings are held in every district in honour of the Queen's Birthday. Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan,

C.S.I., Divisional Judge, Ferozpur, was to give a dinner to his European and native friends on the 24th idem, 80 invitation cards having been issued. He deserves praise for the dinner. Some simple method should be devised of observing the day at every place in a suitable manner. It would be well if a *darbár* were held at the headquarters of every district by the Magistrate, and, where there is a Commissioner, by the Commissioner; and if the police force were paraded in review order. Moreover, there should be a dinner in the evening from public subscription, both European and native gentlemen, who join the dinner, contributing, say, Rs. 16 each. Some gentleman or other in every district is sure to offer to pay the whole cost of the dinner; but he should not be allowed to do so, otherwise it will lose its public character. It is to be hoped that the Aligarh Institute Club will make arrangements for the dinner at Aligarh from next year.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 26th May, referring to the proposal made by a Bombay correspondent of the *Indian Mirror*, to the effect that next year the Indian National Congress should assemble at London, highly approves of the proposal, on the ground that it would give the people in England an opportunity for gaining a full insight into the just and reasonable requests of the Congress, and would remove all doubts which may have been created in their minds by the misrepresentations of the opponents of the movement. The number of delegates at the London Congress should not exceed 200.

Circulation,
415 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 5th May, received on the 26th idem, complains that the Council of Regency in Rámpur, acting on the advice of the all-powerful Vice-President, has been greatly oppressing the people. Many poor Afghans who were in the service of the State from the time of Nawáb Kalab Ali Khan as sentries and watchmen, have been unjustly dismissed, and outsiders, who are generally inhabitants of the hills, have been appointed in their place. As

Circulation,
150 copies.

Alleged dismissal of Afghan sentries and watchmen in Rámpur.

they have been suddenly thrown out of employ, they and their families have been reduced to starvation. They are often to be found crying at the tombs of Nawáb Kalab Ali Khan and Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khan. The Local Government should interfere on their behalf and bring pressure to bear upon the Council to reinstate them in their posts.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 26th May, approves of the appointment of a Musalmán as a Member of the Council of Regency in Kashmir, and observes that it would be a good thing if the Council granted religious liberty to the Muhammadan population of the State.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Riyázu-l-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th May, says that some persons are of opinion that Government should have annexed Kashmir. But they should remember that the annexation of Kashmir would have created suspicions in the minds of Native Chiefs. The policy adopted by Government is the best one. Government could possibly have only the two following objects in occupying Kashmir, viz., to fortify the frontier and to put a stop to the misrule prevailing in the State. Both these objects will be gained by the establishment of the Council of Regency, which is sure to accede readily to the wishes of Government in regard to the fortification of the frontier and the improvement of administration. The appointment of a Muhammadan gentleman to a seat in the Council ought to satisfy the Muhammadan community in the State.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 23rd May, says that it appears from another newspaper that the Maharája of Kashmir is not satisfied with the new arrangement made in that State, as has been alleged by some persons. On the contrary, he is so much displeased that he has refused even to see any Members of the Council of Regency. Only his brother, Rája Ram Singh, has access to him. His Highness is reported to have sent a letter to the Viceroy, to the effect that the rumour as to the establishment of the Council at his own instance is unfounded.

and that if Government has entirely approved of the proceedings of the Resident, His Highness may be allowed to live at some place outside his State. There is no doubt that the proceedings of the Resident are opposed to the treaty stipulations existing between Government and Native Princes. The establishment of the Council would have been justifiable only in case the Mahārāja should have become insane or otherwise unfit to conduct the administration, or have shown any sign of disloyalty. Government had better reconsider the subject and do justice to him. In conclusion, the *Rahbar* advises His Highness not to leave Kashmír, telling him that his departure from his State may prove as inauspicious as that of the late King Wajid Ali Sháh from Lucknow.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd May, gives the substance of the Secretary of State's despatch of May, 1888, regarding the regulation of labour in Indian cotton mills, and of the Government of India's reply to it; and regrets to observe that, although the Government of India has clearly shown that there is no need for extending the provisions of the English Factory Act to the cotton mills in this country, Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst are still inclined to comply with the wishes of the Lancashire millowners. They are of opinion that the labourers in Indian factories should receive four days' holiday in the month; that women should not be allowed to work more than 11 hours a day; and that no child below nine years of age should be employed in a factory. Whenever the interests of England and India are found to clash, the Secretary of State and the House of Commons always espouse the cause of England. At the time of the establishment of the India Council, the House of Commons declared on oath that the House and the Council would carefully watch and protect the interests of this country. But they are about to adopt for the benefit of the Lancashire cotton-lords a measure which will deprive the Indian millowners of one seventh of their profits. The British Government has not yet abolished the import duty levied

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415 copies.

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Circulation,
415 copies.

The Indian Factories Act.

on Indian silver plate. Is the British Government now guided in its policy by an inordinate love of money and not by justice? It is to be hoped that the House of Commons will not injure the Indian cotton industry by ordering the Indian mill-owners to give their labourers four additional holidays every month over and above the holidays already allowed to them. There is little hope that justice will be done to this country until the elective principle is extended to the Indian Legislative Councils and the British public lends a ear to the complaints of natives.

Circulation,
370 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st May, expresses surprise and regret at the rumour that some natives desire to raise a lakh of rupees from public subscription for the support of Mr. Crawford, and severely censures them. Adverting to the recommendation of the *Bombay Gazette* for the grant of a pension to Mrs. Crawford, the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* condemns the proposal, on the ground that it would tend to encourage the spread of bribery and corruption among Government officials, and takes the *Bombay Gazette* to task for making such a recommendation.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 24th May, does not understand why the Local Government is opposed to increasing the powers of Honorary Magistrates who sit singly. The *Azad* is of opinion that the Government should increase the powers of such Magistrates in the interior of districts, where Benches of Magistrates cannot possibly be established, on the recommendation of District Magistrates, for the convenience of the people. Moreover, at the time of appointing any man an Honorary Magistrate, the Government should satisfy itself that he is qualified for the post.

The same paper refers to a case of theft in Patna in which five men were killed by a gang of thieves, and regrets to say that owing to the light punishment inflicted on thieves and robbers, theft has come to be carried on as a regular profession by persons of bad character under British rule. Cases of theft were not so frequent occurrence of cases of theft.

frequent under native rule, and in Native States even at the present day the number of such cases is comparatively very small.

The *Akhbār-i-Chundār*, of the 21st May, complains that great distress prevails among the people in that part of the Mirzapur district which is situated on the other side of the Son, on account of the scarcity of grain.

Circulation,
140 copies.

Alleged prevalence of distress among the people in a portion of the Mirzapur district, on account of the scarcity of grain. They are reported to subsist on the leaves of trees, and thousands of men have abandoned their homes and migrated to other places. It is high time that relief works should be started to provide labour for the famine-stricken people. Last year the editor was told by a local official that Government intended to construct dams this year at certain places on the Dudhi road where there is a scarcity of water. It is believed that Mr. Dale, the late Collector, sent a report to Government urging the construction of the dams: the present is a very opportune time to take the work in hand.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 20th May, praises J. R. Reid, Esq., c.s., the Commissioner of Kumaun, for his justice, ability, experience, industry and other good qualities, and observes that he has cleared the heavy arrears of work left by his predecessor, Mr. Ross; placed the affairs of the Tehri State on a satisfactory footing; mitigated the undue severity of the forest rules, which caused great hardship to the people in Garhwāl; and discouraged the practice of inflicting heavy fines for breaches of sanitary rules in Kumaun. The inhabitants of Kumaun were justly congratulated by the native newspapers on his appointment to the Commissionership of that Division. They are very unfortunate that he has fallen sick and will probably have to go to England on leave. His sickness is due to the fatigues, privations and the inclemencies of the weather to which he was exposed while marching through the Garhwāl district with a view to making preliminary inquiries in connection with the approaching revision of settlement. The *Almora Akhbār* prays for his speedy recovery, and hopes that Government will appoint Mr. F. Giles, who has gained some knowledge of the people and the country, his *locum tenens*.

Circulation,
76 copies.

Circulation,
415 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 28th May, complains that the Municipal administration at Brindaban is in a very unsatisfactory state. The Municipal Commissioners, a majority of whom have received little or no education, do not perform their duties properly, and consequently are not popular with the people. Some of them have formed themselves into a secret party. They assist each other at the time of election and bring pressure to bear upon the voters to re-elect them. If a man applies for permission to make any alteration to his house, he receives permission several months after the submission of the application. The Superintendent of the Municipal office is a Native Christian and two-thirds of the subordinate officials in the service of the Municipal Board are Musalmáns. People are unnecessarily detained for hours at the octroi outposts for the payment of the octroi duty, and the sweepers do not properly clean the streets and lanes. Six Municipal Commissioners also exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the third class. Three of them possess some knowledge of the law, but the other three are quite ignorant. There is great delay in the decision of cases by them, and their decisions are generally very curious.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd May, refers to objectionable kinds of an article contributed by Diwan marriages among Hindus. Raghunath Rao to some native newspapers, drawing attention to the hardships of girls who, at the age of seven or eight years, are given by their fathers in marriage to grown-up men more than forty-five years old, on receipt of some money from the bridegrooms, and to the inability of Magistrates and Judges to render any protection to such girls under the law. The *Hindustán* then observes that as Government is unwilling to interfere in religious and social matters, the people themselves should take steps with a view to discourage such objectionable marriages. The social conference, which the National Congress delegates hold every year after the Congress is over, should take up the subject at its next meeting. The *Hindustán*, of the 25th May, refers to the case in which a Hindu agreed to pay a certain sum of money to another,

on condition of the latter giving his sister in marriage to the former's nephew, and to the rejection of the agreement as invalid by the Panjáb Chief Court. The *Hindustán* approves of the decision of the Chief Court, and observes that cases in which Hindus perform the marriages of their daughters with other Hindus on receipt of money from the bridegrooms, frequently occur. But such marriages are looked down upon with contempt by Hindu society, and are also condemned by the Hindu religion. The *Hindustán* hopes that the judgment of the Chief Court in the case above referred to will tend to discourage such marriages in future.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 20th May, complains that when a Civil official at Agra retires from the public service, there is great delay in the appointment of a successor to him.

Circulation,
200 copies.

Alleged delay in the appointment of successors to retired Civil officials at Agra.

Sometimes one official has to do the work of three officials, and the result is that the people whose cases are pending before him have to attend his court every day in vain, and that he decides suits in a most perfunctory manner.

The *Jám-i-Jamshéd* (Moradabad), of the 12th May, received on the 26th idem, expresses great satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. J. S. Meston, Joint-Magistrate, Moradabad, as the Officiating District Magistrate; praises him for his ability, knowledge of Persian and Arabic, justice and sympathy with the people, and prays that he may rise to the Lieutenant-Governorship of these provinces in due course of time.

Circulation,
150 copies.

J. S. Meston, Esq., Officiating District Magistrate, Moradabad.

The *Nazm Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 20th May, publishes hostile comments on an article in Urdu verse, in which the writer refers to the alleged sufferings of the people and accuses Europeans and Government of extortion, tyranny and oppression.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Hostile comments on British rule.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 24th May, says that the brain of Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Grigg, the Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki, seems to have been affected by the heat of the weather. This year he has prohibited

Circulation,
240 copies.

Alleged prohibition of a religious fair by the Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki.

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Hostile comments on an article in Urdu verse, in which the British rule. writer refers to the alleged sufferings of the people and accuses Europeans and Government of extortion, tyranny and oppression.

The *Asd* (Lucknow), of the 24th May, says that the

Circulation,
240 copies.

Alleged prohibition of a religious fair by the Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki.

brain of Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Grigg, the Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki, seems to have been affected

by the heat of the weather. This year he has prohibited

the holding of the religious fair called Satrakh, in opposition to the policy of religious tolerance pursued by the British Government.

The same paper states that it has more than once drawn Copying Department attention to the popular complaint attached to law courts: that the men who apply for copies of any papers to the Copying Department have to pay more copying fee than they are liable to pay under the rules prescribed by Government, inasmuch as the copyists supply a copy on more than the proper number of folios. A strict control should be exercised over the Department.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Surma-i-Rozgār* (Agra), of the 24th May, complains Alleged misbehaviour of a head-constable at Hari-parbat, Agra. that it is believed that Wazir Khan, head-constable at the Hariparbat police-station, is in league with persons of bad character. Last year he and Tufail Hasan, who was in charge of that police-station, were prosecuted for having received bribes and for other offences. Tufail Hasan was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, but Wazir Khan was acquitted. The District Superintendent of Police should make an inquiry into Wazir Khan's misbehaviour, and transfer him from Hari-parbat.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 23rd May, is glad to notice that the complaints published in the *Najmu-l-Hind*, regarding the mismanagement of the Moradabad High School, have been taken into consideration by the Director of Public Instruction, who has been pleased to transfer both the headmaster and the second master of the school to other places.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Nāsir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 8th May, received on the 28th idem, complains that, at Agra, Delivery peons and the city Post-office, Agra. postal peons are frequently transferred from one circle to another, and that consequently they have great difficulty in identifying the addressees, and sometimes misdeliver letters and money-orders. The *Nāsir* is of opinion

that no postal peon should be transferred unless he misbehaves himself or the people are found to be dissatisfied with him. The Deputy Postmaster of the City Post-office, who should be at his table from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening, is frequently absent from the Post-office, and refuses to receive more than twenty value-payable packets a day.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 23rd May, complains that there is generally great delay in the delivery of letters in villages situated in the interior of districts. The letters sent by him to Bhadarsa in the Fyzabad district, Makhdumpur in the Sultanpur district, and Saidpur in the Bara Banki district, were received by the addressees ten days after the dates of posting. He sent a money-order on the 12th April, but the payee at Saidpur in the Bara Banki district received the money so late as the 19th idem. No letter should take more than four days in reaching its destination. The Postmaster-General should insist on the village postmen delivering letters with greater promptitude.

Circulation,
100 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 28th May, in commenting upon the report of the Baraon Agricultural Institute, Baraon, Allahabad. Agricultural Institute for the Fasli year 1295, briefly refers to the measures adopted in the course of the year by the Institute to improve agriculture, but considers the report meagre. The *Hindustán* thanks the members of the Institute, particularly Mr. F. W. Porter, C. S., the Chairman, and Babu Mahabir Prasad Narayan Singh, for the good work which the Institute is doing, and observes that such agricultural associations are very beneficial to the country.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 22nd May, learning that Rája Seth Gokal Das, of Jabalpur, has resolved to spend Rs. 1,00,000 in charity, tells the Rája that the giving of alms to strong and able-bodied men demoralizes them, and suggests that he should devote the

Circulation,
400 copies.

money to the establishment of an iron foundry, which would revive an old industry of the district and provide labour for the poor.

Circulation,
164 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 25th May, again protests against the proposal to fill up the Husainabad tank with earth; and observes that if the tank was likely to affect the sound of the bell in the clock-tower, the clock-tower should not have been built near it. The editor is of opinion that the sound of the bell does not reach to a distance because it is built on low land. At Amritsar there is a clock-tower very near a tank, but the tank does not affect the sound of the bell.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 24th May, complains that a woman was lately drowned in the Achal tank at Aligarh, and another was rescued by a man when about to go down for the last time. In order to prevent such fatal accidents in future the tank should not be allowed to contain more than knee-deep water. The Municipal Board and the Magistrate should see to this.

The same paper condemns the native custom of adorning children with precious ornaments, on the ground that such children are killed by thieves and robbers for the sake of their jewellery. The writer advises his countrymen to give their children education, which he considers the best ornament for them. He censures women, too, for wearing heavy ornaments, which injure their noses and ears and give them an awkward gait in walking.

Wearing of ornaments
by native women and
children.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

(337)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbār	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	May 21st	1889.	240 copies.
2	Agra Punch	"	"	"	Amir Khān	" 20th	" 28th	200 "
3	Alam-i-Akhabār	Moradabad	"	"	Dilāwar Ali	" 24th	" 27th	120 "
4	Akhabār-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khān.	" 21st	" 24th	63 "
5	Akhabār-i-Chunār	Chunār	"	"	Bejab Ali Khān	" "	" "	140 "
6	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatu-l-lah	" "	" 29th	200 "
7	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Gulab Rai	" 21st & 25th,	" 23rd & 27th,	493 copies (including 293 copies taken by Government).
8	Almora Akhbār	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sedā Nand	20th & 27th,	" 24th & 29th,	76 copies.
9	Amru-i-Akhabār	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" 24th	" 28th	150 "
10	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	" 24th	" "	164 "
11	Asad	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 24th	" 25th	240 "
12	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chandra	" "	" 28th	150 "
13	Bharat Jiwan	Benares	"	"	Rām Krishn Varmā,	" 6th & 27th,	" 23rd & 29th,	1,490 "
14	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Krishn Sarup	" 24th	" 27th	200 "
15	Chiragh-i-Aiman	Agra	"	"	Razā Ali	" 16th	" 26th	120 "
16	Daddaba-i-Qasari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 25th	" 27th	300 "
17	Daddaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	"	"	Muhammed Husain,	" 27th	" 29th	447 "
18	Fitnah	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizam Ahmad	" 24th	" 27th	550 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
19	<i>Hindustan</i>	...	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	May 22nd to 23rd,	1889.	415 copies.
20	<i>Hindustani</i>	...	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasad Varmá	" 26th	" 23rd to 29th,	300 "
21	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	...	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahábir Prasad	" 22nd	" 27th	100 "
22	<i>Jám-i-Jamshed</i>	...	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	Apl. 21st & 28th & May 5th & 12th	" 25th	150 "
23	<i>Kárámah</i>	...	"	"	Muhammad Yáqúb	May 20th & 27th,	" 23rd & 29th,	250 "
24	<i>Káshí Pátriká</i>	...	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 24th	" 26th	500 copies (including 242 copies taken by Government).
25	<i>Káshí Uptarak</i>	...	Urdu	"	Náráyan Prasad	21st	23rd	300 copies.
26	<i>Káshí-i-Asáq</i>	...	"	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	" 14th & 21st,	" 23rd & 26th,	200 "
27	<i>Márvár Gazette</i>	...	Hindi-English	"	"	" 20th	" 26th	130 "
28	<i>Máshir-i-Qáisar</i>	...	Urdu	"	Ghulám Muhammad,	" 22nd	" 23rd	115 "
29	<i>Matla-i-Nér</i>	...	"	"	Durgá Prasad	" 25th	" 28th	50 "
30	<i>Mauj-i-Nerbudda</i>	...	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	" 24th	" 25th	300 "
31	<i>Mazhar-i-Zirát</i>	...	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For May	" 29th	195 "
32	<i>Máshir-i-Nímroz</i>	...	Urdu	Weekly	Karim-ul-lah	May 21st	" 25th	370 "
33	<i>Máshir-i-Am</i>	...	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	" 20th	" 24th	100 "
34	<i>Náyer-i-Azam</i>	...	"	Weekly	Anjad Ali	"	" 23rd	250 "
35	<i>Náyer-i-Akhbar</i>	...	"	Bi-weekly	Abu-l-lah Khán	" 12th	" 27th	185 "

36	Najmu-l-Hind	Jaunpur	...	Weekly	...	Avtār Krishna	...	27th	...	28th	...	175
37	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	...	...	...	Jamnā Dās Biswās...	...	"	...	"	...	620
38	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	...	...	...	Shiva Nārāyan Lal...	...	"	...	"	...	50
39	Nasim-i-Hind	Agra	...	...	...	Muhammad Alf	...	"	...	"	...	...
40	Nazm Akhbār	Lucknow	...	Bi-monthly	...	Dwarkā Prasād	...	May	...	23rd	...	300 copies.
41	Nizamu-l-Mulk	Moradabad	...	Weekly	...	Fahimū-l-dīn	...	"	...	"	...	100
42	Nura-l-Anwār	Cawnpore	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	...	"	...	"	...	262
43	Nyāya Sudhā	Harda	...	"	...	Wāndeṭva Bhaskar	...	"	...	"	...	400
44	Oudh Akhbār	Lucknow	...	Daily	Urdu	Sheo Prasād	...	"	22nd to 28th,	"	23rd, 25th & 28th.	550 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
45	Oudh Punch	...	...	Weekly	...	Sajjād Husain	...	"	...	28th	...	450 copies.
46	Prayāg Samāchār	Allahabad	...	"	Hindi	Dewakī Nandan	...	"	...	"	...	400
47	Rafiu-l-Akbār	Benares	...	"	Urdu	Ghulām Husain	...	"	20th & 27th,	"	24th & 29th,	250
48	Rahbar	Moradabad	...	"	"	Partāb Kishun	...	"	23rd	"	27th	100
49	Rājputāna Gazette	Ajmere	...	"	Urdu-Hindi	Murād Alf	...	"	24th	"	...	601
50	Ratn Prakāsh	Ratām	...	"	Urdu	...	...	"	16th & 23rd,	"	25th & 28th,	100
51	Razu-l-Akbār	Gorakhpur	...	"	"	Nizām Ahmad	...	"	1st & 24th,	"	27th & 28th,	325
52	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad	...	"	"	Jamshed Alf	...	"	21st & 28th,	"	26th	150
53	Roznāh	Lucknow	...	Daily	...	Tegh Bahādur	...	May	21st, 22nd, 25th, 27th & 28th.	"	24th, 28th & 29th.	75
54	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar	Udaipur	...	Weekly	Hindi	Banshī Dhar	...	"	20th	"	25th	108
55	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa	...	"	M a r ā t h i -	Lakshman Anant	...	"	22nd	"	"	250
56	Surma-i-Rozgar	Agra	...	"	Hindi.	Prayāgi.	...	"	24th	"	26th	250

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
57	Tamannat	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Puran Chand	May 1st, 8th & 16th.	1889.	12
58	Tolsa-i-Hind	Bijnor	"	"	Jairaj Singh	20th	24th	125 copies.
59	Tul-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Sajjad Husain	24th	29th	240 "
60	Zarfa-i-Hind	"	"	"	Sabit Ali	16th & 24th.	25th & 29th.	325 "
								110 "

LUCKNOW,
The 4th June, 1889.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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